

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1835.

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TERMS.—6 months credit for all sums over \$20 bond and approved security will be required—\$20 and under, cash in hand.

Muhlenberg's strength, and voted for the remaining candidate, to ensure a change.

From this, our democratic friends in other States, may judge of the position of affairs in Pennsylvania, and be enabled to appreciate truly, the vaunting of the opposition. This great State maintains her original attitude, and will vote in '36, as she did in '24, '28, and '32.—

Pennsylvanian.

From the London Spectator.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

Orange Plot against our future Queen.

The Tories fume at O'Connell's saying

that an Orange plot, "a treasonable conspiracy", to alter the succession and to supersede the Princess Victoria, has exploded, and the inference he would seem

to draw from the evasion of the "Most Noble Grand himself," with his blushing

honors and grey whiskers, is quite intolerable.

The Times, Standard, and Post,

deny the existence of the conspiracy,

and refer to the report of the Orange

Committee, where certainly nothing to

that effect is set down in black and white.

But what are we to infer from the facts stated in the report, and the conclusions which the Committee on Orange Lodges have come to? We find that in Great Britain and Ireland nearly 400,000 men, the majority of them armed, are banded together in a society, in which the Duke of Cumberland is the chief, "with absolute, uncontrolled, illimitable power."—Should the Grand Master order all the Orangemen within reach of his summons to assemble on the first of October at Penenden Heath, they are bound by the most solemn sanctions to obey him. For although the Orangemen admitted in eighteen hundred and twenty-one have not been actually sworn to the rules of the association, they have placed themselves under an obligation possessing all the solemnity of an oath.

It is hinted to us, from private sources, that M. Pageot, the French chargé des affaires at Washington, has advised his government of the fact that Gen. Jackson had in his communications with him, approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, and directed him to assure the French government that the message was not intended to convey any menace or insinuation of a character inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between the two governments. M. Pageot had not, at the date of our last intelligence from Washington, received any reply from his government. It is well known that M. Pageot feels deeply anxious upon the subject and has exerted himself greatly to prevent the occurrence of any thing unpleasant to either government at this critical juncture.

M. Pageot is an inmate of the President's family, having married Miss Lewis, and is on a footing of friendly intimacy with the highest official usurpation, may be detected.

"Recent events, of the most imposing

description, distinctly announce this con-

clusion to the mind of the writer, and

that the present is the propitious hour of

which advantage may be seized."

Here are two statements diametrically

opposite—both made by Whigs of the

same county. One asserts that the sub-

ject is placed beyond doubt—that public

sentiment is already developed in favor

of William II. Harrison—the other, that

the "signs of the times" may be now

clearly discerned, and that they point

with unerring certainty to Hugh L.

White of Tennessee.

How can the Whig leaders expect the

honesty of their own party to put any con-

fidence in them, when they make assen-

tions so contradictory as the above.

Chillicothe Advertiser.

THE ALARM THERMOMETER.

We have had an opportunity of seeing

in operation at the store of Mr. Simes,

No. 459, Market street, above 12th, the

Alarm Thermometer, one of the most

useful inventions that has ever been con-

ceived to guard against fire. The instru-

ment consists of an iron spring capable

of being acted on by heat, and which the

moment it reaches a certain point of ex-

pansion, knocks down a brass hammer

which strikes a spring attached to a cord

leading to a bedchamber, and sets an al-

arm bell placed there instantly in motion.

It is very simple in its construc-

tion, is not liable to get out of repair and

can be procured at a moderate price.

The same alarm bell will answer for sev-

eral thermometers in different parts of

the house, so that it is now possible for

any person to guard himself completely

against a fire getting much headway.

The price for a single alarm and thermo-

meter is \$14 and for every additional

thermometer \$3. For kitchens, where

wood is burned, for nurseries, for work

shops where combustible materials are

used, for factories, prisons, asylums, and

other institutions where many lives are

at stake, this instrument is invaluable.

In shops, stores and printing offices where

nobody sleeps, they could easily be made

to communicate with the house of a

neighbor, which would be at service to

him, in giving him timely notice of a fire

next door.—Philadelphia Gazette.

A new paper printed in English has

been started in Paris, called "the Lon-

don and Paris Courier," in opposition to

the far-famed *Graphic* Messenger.

The new paper is very neat in appear-

ance, and its contents of the most inter-

esting character; but we very much

doubt whether it will succeed, having in

the field so powerful an opponent as Ga-

ligani.—Ib.

The citizens of Boston have at length

discovered the cause of the numerous

fires which have recently occurred in

that city. It seems that for several

months past, a gang of incendiary burg-

lars have been harbored in the city, who

were in the practice of robbing stores

and houses, and then firing the premises.

Three of these notorious individuals have

been arrested during the past week, and

two of them fully committed for trial.—

Death is the punishment for the offence

by the laws of Massachusetts.—Ib.

What next?—It is amusing to see the

efforts which the Whig leaders make to

drum and fill their candidates into notice;

and to make the contradictions into which

they fall in their attempts to deceive the

people. When one of their four-weeks

candidates for the Presidency comes up,

the time is such a flourish about "public sen-

timent in his favor," "spontaneous bursts

of popular applause," "great meetings

of the people," &c. & c., that one who did

not understand this "sound and fury signifying nothing," would suppose that no other candidate could, by possibility, get a vote in the Union. But wait a week or two and you will hear nothing of this powerful candidate who is to blow up Van Buren and the Democratic party—but you will be told that "popular opinion" has "clearly and indisputably" designated some one else—who is selected as the short-lived subject of lusty puffing, and then shoved aside to make room for another "available." Let us take an illustration from home:—In the handbill published by the Whig managers in this county before the election, the people were told—*"There is no longer room for doubt upon this subject—public opinion is already developed."*

William Henry Harrison of Ohio, is the man to whom the eyes of the free and independent Republicans of America are now directed as the next President of the United States."

After reading the above it would naturally be supposed that the Whigs had settled upon their candidate. But hear what is said now. In the last Columbus Gazette appears a communication (No. 1) from Ross county, in which is the following:—

"Looking at the condition and circumstances of the country, in regard to the approaching contest, examining them in all their aspects, and impressed with the evidence of late results, the writer has arrived at the conclusion that the signs of the times may be now clearly discerned, and that they point with unerring certainty to Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as the man through whom the schemes of the Baltimore Convention, sanctioned as they have been, by the highest official usurpation, may be detected.

"Recent events, of the most imposing description, distinctly announce this conclusion to the mind of the writer, and that the present is the propitious hour of which advantage may be seized."

Here are two statements diametrically opposite—both made by Whigs of the same county. One asserts that the subject is placed beyond doubt—that public sentiment is already developed in favor of William II. Harrison—the other, that the "signs of the times" may be now clearly discerned, and that they point with unerring certainty to Hugh L. White of Tennessee.

How can the Whig leaders expect the honesty of their own party to put any confidence in them, when they make assertions so contradictory as the above.

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therm

stitute your party in the House of Lords. They hold a council of war at Apsley house, and issuing from that cabal—more like a Turkish divan than a British assembly—they in despite of reason or common sense proceed at once to destroy every legislative enactment favorable to Ireland.

What a party it is which you do manage. How I should like to see a "catalogue raisonne" of the whole. Winchester immersed in fanaticism and fatuity; Lyndhurst buoyant in legal dexterity and political targiversation; Newcastle, stammering unintelligible arrogance; Kenyon blubbering Orange chaperonies; the sincerest Ellerborough (how long is he to have this sincere?) talking low Toryism; and the sagacious Devon, more of a clerk still than a Lord.

But I am weary of the minister-roll. I only exclaim, as I review the entire, "Be these the masters of the British people? Are these the absolute and unaccountable arbiters of the destinies of millions?"—What drivelling nonsense to talk of constitutional rights or liberties, of freedom; of social guarantees of LIBERTY—if these, and such as these, be the uncontrollable regulators of all that is near and dear to free born souls. Two hundred men, the masters of millions!—and the millions daring to assume any other denomination than that of slaves! Oh shame!

But for the present I forbear this topic, and I come back to the Irish part of your colleagues—those especially who have assailed me.

They are few and foolish. And first, there is Londonderry—bless the mark! The sapient Londonderry, described by an uneducated Irishman in terms you would call vulgar, but which I believe to be very accurate, "As not having understanding enough to herd geese upon a common." I verily believe, for my part, he would not know how many he ought to bring home in the evening, although I answer for it he would bring home one goose more than could be eaten.

Then there is Lord Limerick, the only man upon whose estate it is a familiar thing to have human beings die of hunger. He has a large income. Did any body ever hear of his contributing to a charity? And yet this aged being is quite vivacious, when any mischief is to be done to Ireland.

Next I should enrol Lord Strangford. But for the present I shall spare him from this caution—not to assail me again, else I will publish his hereditary honors in the shape of an act of the Irish Legislature. He will understand me and pass me unnoticed in future.

I am indeed weary of describing, even so shortly, those who have made personal attacks upon me. I come back readily to the influence I possess in Ireland which you call power, and simply ask how much you and your party in the Lords have done, this session, to continue and consolidate that power.

Even the letter I now address to you is one of the labors of my vocation. It demonstrates to the people of England the persevering malice of those who refuse to Ireland any relief or redress. It makes the wise and the good in this country understand the pertinacious iniquity which weighs down Ireland and weakens every part of the British dominions.

I conclude with assuring you that there is but one way to destroy the powers of the agitators in Ireland; it is to put that country on a perfect equality of rights, privileges, and franchises with Great Britain. We demand no more—we never will be content with less.

From you we expect no aid, you have always hated or despised your own country—you never called yourself an Irishman. There is that about you so ungenial as never to have been shared by any other native of the green and lovely isle. There is another feature in your character perhaps more strange still. It is this: you are the only man who has attained greatness without having once used a generous or ennobling sentiment. There is nothing of the "mens ducitor" in your composition; you were never accused of bringing forward modes or unpatronized merit; the objects of your patronage were, and are, your parasites, or worse. You, also, were never suspected of one generous action.

Again—see what your history as a statesman is: one month you declare publicly that you should be mad if you were to accept office—the next month found you Premier!

Again, you declare that the old rotten borough and nomination system was the perfection of human wisdom. Yes, it is literally true—you called it the perfection of human wisdom, and now, forsooth, you are a follower of the Tainworth Reformer, who only pants for power to extend the blessings of reform to all the branches of the State!

For the present I have done with you. My next "familiar epistle," shall be to your reforming colleague, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to the impudent specimen of clap-trap hypocrisy exhibited by him at Tainworth.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, with all the ceremony of courtesy, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

From a Newcastle (England) paper

We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the account of the American Congress, their resolutions, and those of the industrious classes, regarding the infamous Bank. Never was exposure more important than this; never did we read any thing with so much heartfelt delight as these documents. Again and again we request the patriotic men of the north of England to peruse and reperuse these extraordinary documents; and if in doing so, they do not feel admiration and gratitude towards the illustrious Jackson, and the industrious, wise and determined citizens of the United States, as one set of men never felt for another, we are mistaken in them. Compared with the General, the Lawyer, and the President, what a poor, benighted, and hot-nosed, brainless thing of a worn out drill sergeant does Wellington look; compared with those wise, patriotic, determined Republicans, what silly, duped and stupid wretches are the stock jobbing, saving bank depositing creatures, that twattle at meetings about London. This is really our "nunc dimittis." Ten days ago, we had a letter from a quarter on which it was impossible for us not to place great reliance, assuring us that the American working classes, writhing under the temporary distress caused by the destruction of the villainous bank's villainous paper money, were on the point of turning against the lionized Jackson. We own that when we heard this our heart died within us, and felt as if the best hopes of human kind had lost some great anchor. We know all the intensity of alarm and distress it was in the power of the paper villains to produce, and we feared it. Thank God, these fears are relieved. The brave farmers and artisans, the brave men who formed the militia which destroyed Packenham and hisborough-monger hirings at New Orleans, and the sailors who drove on shore and annihilated the hooligans of Prevost on the lakes, these very invincible men are firm; for but if recollect, the real representatives of the United States are elected under a suffrage nearly universal.

It is high time: the super insolent miscreants, it seems, relying on the support of a world-be aristocracy, actually refused to produce their books and coruscate according to law, when called upon to do so. This was an act of direct and avowed resistance to their Government; and we hope they will be dealt with accordingly.

But it is the resolutions of the working classes that we wish to call the attention of the sensible and patriotic men of England. Never was there so beautiful a document; see their knowledge of this somewhat intricate subject; see their views and language at those execrable impositions called "National debts." We look at home, and blush at the comparison; but we blush unjustly; we ought to have remembered that these men, sanguine as they are, have had the assistance of a press really independent, really instructive; while Englishmen have been systematically misled and deceived by those bribed vehicles of sycophancy, slaver, slang, and slip-slop, yclept "country newspapers." As far as our humble efforts shall go, this shall be so no longer.

We once more entreat the attention of our readers to these extraordinary documents. The Newcastle press, we know, reaches America; and whilst we convey to the industrious classes there, the strongest expressions of our gratitude and admiration, and of the gratitude and admiration of those who think with us, and they are many, we would, with every sentiment and deference, beg them to persevere, for that we know they will do, but go yet further. If they allow the circulation of notes for twenty dollars, their currency will only be upon the unsafe footing of that of England; that is to say, a few grains of metal to a bushel of paper. If they stop at fifty dollars, they will assimilate it to that of England, as it existed before the reign of the quack quack, Pitt. If they will not permit any note under ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to circulate, they will have a currency like that of France; nearly all gold and silver—a currency which has stood the test of two conquests and one revolution.

We trust the editor of some patriotic American journal will see and reprint this article; not to indulge any idle vanity of ours, but that his excellent countrymen may know how many hearts in the north of England beat in perfect union with theirs.

STATE OF KENTUCKY—JEFFERSON CIRCUIT, SCT.
Oct. TERM, 1835—Nov. 30, 1835.
The Commonwealth against Henry Ford, Indictment for Perjury.

The Court being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion, to-wit

This offence is alleged to have been committed on a trial before the Mayor of Louisville, and the Counsel for the prisoner contend, that the indictment is invalid because the proceeding was before a tribunal not established in accordance with the Constitution of Kentucky. The fourth article of the Constitution declares:

"The judicial power of this Commonwealth both as to matters of law and equity shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall be styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time erect and establish."

The third section of the above article prescribes the tenure of judicial office as follows:—"The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." By article third, section ninth, the Constitution directs, that "The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein provided for." From the foregoing provisions, all who exercise judicial functions, hold their offices during good behavior and receive their appointments from the nomination of the Governor "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The framers of the Constitution intended to

place all grades of judicial officers beyond the reach of popular feeling or action both in the obtaining and exercise of their power, believing the community thereby would be best secured in an independent, fearless discharge of official duties. Is not the Mayor in truth nominated by the voters of the City of Louisville? Is not his continuance in office fact limited to one year? No disciplined intellect can analyse the charter of the City of Louisville and escape the conviction that an affirmative answer must be given to the preceding interrogatories. If so, his judicial action is null and void; wherefore the indictment in this case is quashed and the prisoner discharged.

Louisville Advertiser.

By request of one of the securities of Mr. Littleberry Hawkins, we insert today the proceedings of the public meeting at Helena. It would appear from them and Mr. L's. reply to the invitation, that the charge of his being a public defaulter, is unfounded, and that he has been much misrepresented.—Louisville Advertiser.

HELENA, 17th Oct. 1835.

Mr. LITTLEBERRY HAWKINS,

Sir:—At a meeting of the citizens of Helena and its vicinity, held at the Arkansas Hotel, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you on the part of that meeting their high respect for your integrity and worth. The course which you have pursued since your arrival amongst us, has been polite, gentlemanly and kind; and we feel the deepest regard in the event which has terminated your official labors. Without alluding to the causes which have led to your removal from office, we offer this as a testimonial of the confidence of ourselves and of those we represent, in your official integrity. We propose on the part of that meeting, to give you Public Dinner, at the Arkansas Hotel, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, as an evidence of the high estimation in which we hold your conduct and character. You will be good enough to inform us whether it will be agreeable to you to meet us then, or at what time it will be convenient for you to do so.

With sentiments of high esteem,

your friends and old friends

EDWIN T. CLARK,

W. M. DOBSON,

W. T. BRECKENRIDGE,

J. C. BUSTER,

H. F. MOONEY,

JOHN W. BEBOUT.

—

HELENA, 18th Oct. 1835.

Gentlemen:—I received your polite note of yesterday's date, inviting me to partake with you of a dinner at the Arkansas Hotel, as a mark of your confidence in my integrity and worth, and I find myself incapable of expressing to you the emotions it has created.

Coming among you in a great measure a stranger, and employed in the discharge of official duties, where from necessity there is often a clash of interest among those seeking their personal aggrandizement, this expression of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, is as gratifying as it was unlooked for.

To say that I did not regret the occasion which has called forth this manifestation of your feelings, would perhaps not be strictly true, but surely to an honorable man, there can be no more healing balm to a wounded spirit, than the continued confidence of those who ought to be best acquainted with the manner in which he has discharged his official duties. I know that I have been honest, and that I have endeavored to the utmost of my humble abilities, faithfully to discharge the duties of my office. Your kind letter will always remain a cherished testimonial of the extent to which I have succeeded.

We would not perhaps on an occasion like the present, become me to speak of the cause which led to my dismissal from office, if it were in my power to do so; but I could not if I would. I have been arraigned, tried and condemned without ever having the indictment read to me, and I have yet to learn the specific grounds of complaint against me. The President doubtless believes himself justifiable in the course he has pursued.

Towards that distinguished and exalted individual, I have always entertained the most profound veneration. He has done me much injustice, but from my soul I believe it has arisen altogether from the misrepresentation of false friends, or interested and designing sycophants. My heart has acquitted him in advance of all blame, except that of lending a too easy and credulous ear to those who, unlike me, are friends only when it is to their interest to be so. But I will not dwell on this subject.

My lot has been cast amongst you, and here I expect to live and die. To be honored by my neighbors and friends will continue to be, as it has always been, my highest aspiration. Though I must, from the press of business connected with other circumstances, decline your kind invitation. I beg you, gentlemen, to tender to those you represent, the sincere thanks of a grateful heart; I do but in part give utterance to the emotion of that heart, when I assure you that whatever may be my destiny hereafter, there can be no day to me so dark as not to receive a gleam of light from the recollection of the proffered honor, the hospitality and kindness and the generous confidence of the citizens of Helena.

With sentiments of great regard and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

L. HAWKINS.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer and Balti-

more Chronicle have taken ground against Texas. The latter remarks:

"The citizens of the United States who have purchased lands and settled in Texas, having incurred the displeasure (whether justly or unjustly is not our business to determine) of the Mexican Government, are now making appeals to the people of the United States for men and arms to sustain them in the position they have voluntarily assumed. We cannot recognize the propriety of the appeal.—They have chosen to expatriate themselves—to relinquish the protection of the laws of the Union—and to become the subjects of another government—a government with which the United States are in animity. Their quarrel with that government is, therefore, a matter with which this country cannot interfere. It is not desirable at present to engage in a controversy with Mexico, nor do we think that it ever will be the policy of this country to extend its territorial limits. We have land enough without annexing Texas to the Union—and, as the American settlers evidently entertain the design of either establishing a distinct government or of uniting that territory to the United States, we hope they will be discouraged in their appeals for aid in resisting the government under which they have chosen to live. Their quarrel is altogether a private affair, and should be settled without the interference of our citizens."

The above views are pronounced just by the Intelligencer, and it states that it has read with alarm an intimation in the Richmond Enquirer, that the administration is attempting to negotiate with Santa Anna for the annexation of the fine country of Texas to the United States, "it," says the Intelligencer, "the President is pursuing any such scheme as is here imputed to him, he has taken a responsibility much greater than any which he has heretofore assumed, weighty as some of them have been." There can be no doubt that the "Blue Lights" and Nullifiers would both protest against the annexation of Texas to these States, but their opinions can have but little weight or influence. The same class of politicians opposed the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and urged the same objections that are now made against the acquisition of Texas. But why may not Jackson negotiate for Texas, as Jefferson did for Louisiana, and Monroe for Florida. The Federalists and Nullifiers think Jackson too popular already, and fear he would increase his fame, were he to succeed in adding that valuable country to the United States.

We do not understand the views of the Executive on this subject and cannot undertake to say whether negotiations have or have not been commenced in relation to it.

TEXAS.—This portion of our continent, so interesting to us from its proximity, the fertility of its soil, the beauty of its climate, and the fact of its being principally settled by our own hardy and enterprising citizens, has recently become the theatre of civil war, and it is a matter of some interest for us to inquire into the causes of the war, and its probable results.

On the 4th of October, 1834, the Mexican nation adopted a Constitution, similar in its spirit and provisions to that of the United States, and on the 14th of March, 1837, the state of Coahuila and Texas having been admitted into the federation, adopted a Constitution, based on the same free and republican principles, reserving to itself the sovereignty of the state.

The general government and the state of Coahuila and Texas, at different times passed laws to regulate the colonization of the vacant lands in the country, and invited, nay, solicited foreign emigrants to come in and receive from the government 3425 acres of land at the low price of \$30, offering them, at the same time, protection to their persons and property, requiring of them to defend them, hundreds of enterprising citizens of the United States have removed to Texas, trusting in the faith of the nation for the preservation of the free government under which they entered.

It is estimated that there are now in Texas 50,000 souls, who have immigrated from the United States, the invitation given as above stated.

The Troubles, changes, and political revolutions of the interior disturbed them not. So long as the federal Constitution was preserved, American colonists little cared for the political creeds of this or that public officer, whose sphere of action was far removed from them. They continued on their farms, and managed their own affairs, without paying much attention to the political factions of the interior. When their rights were invaded by the despotic power of some petty Mexican officer, vested with a little brief authority, the citizens provided summarily to remove him, but they have uniformly submitted to the legal and just demands of the government, when made by the proper authorities in a proper manner.

During the past winter, a new Congress of the general government was called, and amendments to the Constitution proposed defining the individual states of their sovereignty and legislative powers.

General Santa Anna was vested with unlimited powers to reduce the states to obedience, and has, in the exercise of that power, provided to reduce the militia, seal the arms of the government which had been distributed, and greatly increase the standing army. The several states have been reduced to obedience to the new Constitution by the force of arms, with the exception of the state of Coahuila and Texas, and the efforts of the dictator are now directed against her citizens. Such are the causes of the war. Now as to the results.

In order to reduce the state of Zacatecas, Santa Anna collected a force of 5,000 troops, and fought a severe battle against 3,000, about the 15th of May last. With the exception of Coahuila and Texas, Zacatecas was the last state, as well as the most powerful, that resisted, and it was supposed that he concentrated all his available forces there. It is therefore fair to suppose that this will be the greatest number he can collect to march against Texas. These troops must be transported by water to Coahuila, Matagorda or Galveston Bay, or they must pass by land across the Rio del Norte a distance of 300 miles, through an uninhabited wilderness to San Antonio. At either of the ports mentioned they will land in a thickly settled country among a people determined to protect themselves, and prepared to meet them at their landing. The organization of the militia has been some time in progress, and they are ready to respond to the call of the committee of safety. They are called to protect their property, their homes, their families from an invading army, the unwilling instruments of despotism and oppression, often forced into the ranks and daily deserting, in short they are American ruffians, called on to meet Mexican soldiers who discharge their arms at sight and resolve charge. If it is true that the aid of the Indians has been obtained by Santa Anna, which is very doubtful, there will be some danger attending the settlers turning out, and leaving his family, but little danger need be apprehended from the Indians of the country, as they have but

few fire arms, and can be easily repelled. The

resort of this we must be a restoration of the

constitution which the colonists have sworn to sustain

or a secession of Texas from the Union.—N. Y.

Times.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Sept. 11, 1835.

To His Excellency, Andrew Jackson

President of the United States.

Sir.—The undersigned Committee of

Vigilance and Safety, for the Department

of Nacogdoches, feel constrained

from the peculiar situation in which they

are placed, to address your Excellency on

a subject of grave and serious import-

ance to the community of which they

form a part.

During the last spring, two men, one

by the name of Archibald Hatchiss, an

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

The County Court of Fayette has been in session all the week, (*with the usual good order*) and yesterday laid the levy of 75 cents for each tythe.

The county court of Fayette, by a unanimous vote, authorized the erection of the Monument in memory of Maj. Barry, on the public square in this city.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. is appointed by the County Court of Fayette, Attorney for said County, in place of James O. Harrison, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Newton Berry, of this vicinity, presented us with two turnips, the largest of which weighed ten pounds, and measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. He also presented a Pear, weighing 25 ounces—all grown by himself.

The Hon. Mr. Polk, representative in Congress from Tennessee, and Lady, arrived in Lexington on Wednesday evening, and took lodgings at Mr. Brennan's Inn. They departed next morning for the city of Washington, in good health.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened on the 27th of October and elected Charles Sitgreaves President of the Council, James D. Westcott Secretary; Daniel B. Ryall Speaker of the House, and Richard P. Thompson, Clerk;—all without opposition, and all for Van Buren.

Ohio Election.—Returns have been received from all the counties. They stand thus:

SENATE.
Democrats, 20 | Whigs, 10
HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.
Democrats, 48 | Whigs, 24
Democratic majority on joint ballot 28.

New York Election.—As we were just going to press, we received accounts of the New York election. The numbers stood thus: Lee 8319; Monroe 7329; Ferris 2918. The fifth and eighth Wards had not come in, but Lee had decided majorities in each. His election is quite certain.

The notorious Thompson and Garrison are compelled to keep themselves concealed, from the fear of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut, so strong is public indignation, even there, against abolition.

An attempt was made to rob the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, on the night of the 31st Oct., but the perpetrator was detected and secured by the Bank Watchman.

Col. W. B. Washington of Portage county, Ohio, of high standing, and property, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Avarice is said to have prompted him to it.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died on the 24th Sept. He was the last of Wm. Pitt's race, whose eloquence towards the close of the last century, shamed the civilized world—he expired in his 80th year.

The Pittsburg Mercury has been transferred by Mr. Snowden to Messrs. Morrow and Smith, who are to be its future Editors, and will continue to support the Administration, and advocate the election of Van Buren and Johnson.

The widow of the late Hon. William T. Barry and son, arrived at New York from Liverpool in the packet ship Pacific, on the 24th ult.

Mr. SLEEVY, the Democratic candidate in Georgia, has been elected Governor, over Dougherty the Whig candidate, by a majority of 2,600. The majority for the Democratic Congressional ticket is about 3,000.

We publish in this day's paper in an abridged form, a letter from Mr. O'Connel to the Duke of Wellington, which for piquant severity is not surpassed by any of his former productions. It is well known that his Grace is the avowed enemy of all reform, and pursues with relentless hostility, all those who endeavor to keep the public mind alive to such questions. The very name of the Great Agitator, who, it appears, is now pursuing a most successful career, having penetrated into Scotland—is gall and wormwood to his soul. He has lately been made an object of attack by the Duke in the House of Lords, which has drawn from him his present performance and which we hope will not be without its effects.

By the bye, might not our Harrison friends here, who support the General merely from his military fame, derive a salutary lesson from the example?

Might they not learn that the qualifica-

tions which constitute the General and the Statesman, though not absolutely incompatible with each other, are at least essentially different. Who more famed than the Duke of Wellington as a military chieftain, yet who more blundering and unfortunate as a Statesman?

It seems to be ascertained that at the end of the fiscal year, after meeting all the exigencies of the government, there will remain in the public treasury, unexpended, fifteen millions of dollars!—What a shameful, profligate administration has been that of General Jackson!—the whole of the public debt paid off—the high tariff duties removed, and fifteen millions in the Treasury. Let the grumblers contrast this picture with what must have been the condition of the treasury, if the policy of the Adams administration had been carried out, and the cause of the deserved popularity of Gen. Jackson and his measures is easily accounted for.

A proposition which has lately appeared from some writer in a Richmond, Va., paper and met with the approval of the Editor of the National Gazette, has been to us a matter of no little surprise. Not that we should in this "age of wonders" when every blockhead is "hatching his absurdity" be surprised at the thing itself, but for that Editor who is or pretends to be a man of such refined feeling, exalted patriotism, and uncompromising integrity, to lend the sanction of his authority to such a contrivance, is, to say the least of it, too bad. The proposition is this—"Let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket headed White and Harrison; but let those tickets contain the name of the same electors and let those electors give the vote of the state to him who shall receive the highest popular vote." Now passing over the confusion which would seem to be the inevitable result of this plan, unless by some secret sign they could distinguish for whom the majority vote—let us see what is the principle involved in it. It is neither more nor less than this. That there should be a complete abandonment of all principle on the part of those whose names are placed upon it, for they are bound to vote for the individual whose friends may give it the majority, even of a single vote. Here it may be said there is no want of principle, no inconsistency, as Judge White and General Harrison are both Anti-Van Buren men. The nominees of the same party. But is it not notorious that their opinions are decidedly opposed on many important questions of policy? This, however, it is determined to keep out of sight.—All is well suppose they can succeed in their machinations to defeat the wish of the majority of the people.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington, friendly to the cause of the Texans, was held in the court house at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, when several addresses were delivered, and a committee of 7 appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of those who were anxious to embark on the expedition.

Don E. Romero, sent by Toreno's government to foment the disorders of Andalusia, was arrested on the 9th at Seville.

The Junta of Motril has taken upon it to declare all sects and forms of worship to be free and permitted.

Tidings had reached Bayonne of the disappearance of Don Carlos from his head quarters at Quincoces on the night of the 22d and 23d ult.

Spanish Expedition.—Dispatches were received this morning by Colonel Carbonel, the agent of the Queen of Spain in London, from General de Lacy Evans, dated Bilboa, the 30th ult. The first division of the British auxiliary force, under the command of Brigadier Generals Chichester and Reid, was to march the next day upon Vittoria, where they would take up their winter quarters and well discipline the men, previous to commencing the grand campaign in the spring.

It is said that the delay of the accession of Frankfort to the commercial union, is owing to the refusal of the British government to renounce the treaty of commerce lately made with that city. The Senate can obtain no answer from London; yet it is said that England resists, not for its own interest, but for that of Frankfort, in order to obtain for it the same conditions as those granted to Leipzig.—*German Paper.*

The Moniteur announces the arrivals in Paris of Gen. Sebastian from London; and also of Redschid Bey, from Constantinople, as Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte to the King of the French.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting, as their committee: John Norton, Esq., Wm. R. Bradford, Jacob Ashton, John McCay, Capt. John Peck, Dr. C. W. Cloud, James E. Davis, Esq., and David Megowan.

On motion it was—

Resolved. That when this meeting adjourn, they do adjourn to meet at the court-house on Tuesday evening next, the following morning.

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tions which constitute the General and the Statesman, though not absolutely incompatible with each other, are at least essentially different. Who more famed than the Duke of Wellington as a military chieftain, yet who more blundering and unfortunate as a Statesman?

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city—and that we do now adjourn.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously passed; and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

JOHN PECK, Chm.
NATHANIEL BURROWS, jr. Secy.

From the New York Journal and Advocate.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Several packets arrived yesterday, (2d November) bringing later advices. The Charlemagne furnished accounts from Havre to the 1st, and the President from London, left Portsmouth on the evening of the 3d of October. But the latest intelligence is by the Virginian, Capt. Horris, which left Liverpool on the 8th, by which we have received our regular files to that date, with London papers to the 7th.

These papers continue to possess but little interest, no positive political events of importance having occurred.

It was rumored that the Carlists had met with a severe defeat in Catalonia.

Private letters from Madrid of the 24th Sept. state that Mendizabal, the new Minister, would convocate the Cortes, as so he could form a Cabinet. Later accounts state that he had not been able to form a Cabinet, and was about to resign.

The Lyons Gazette states that King Louis Philippe has been hanged in effigy in that city, during the night.

It is re-affirmed that the great powers belonging to the "Holy Alliance," are all reducing their standing armies.

Such is the distressed condition of the English agricultural laborers, and such danger to which the peace of the country is certain to be exposed from the first serious attempt to enforce the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, that it has become a question with many whether the country might not be benefited by sending some hundreds of thousands of them to the Colonies at the public expense.—*London paper.*

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

An engagement is said to have taken place between the troops of the Queen and those of the Pretender, on the 21st ult., at Balmaceda. All the accounts concern that the Carlists were defeated, having lost 800 wounded and 300 killed.

One or two other actions are reported as having taken place, in which success crowned the arms of the Christinos.

The Courier du Midi, under the head of "Frontiers of Catalonia, 29th Sept.," has the following particulars: "The Carlist battalions, which penetrated into Catalonia, have been defeated by part of the Foreign legion, near Urgel; they could not make any stand against the soldiers who had served in Africa. Besides they are without resources; had no bread; and met with no sympathy from the Catalans, who are swayed by passions opposed to those of the Carlists. According to the soldiers of the Carlist expedition desert in great numbers, and surrender in bands of 15 or 20 to the Queen's authorities. The partisans of Don Carlos must certainly be surprised that most of the bands which infest Catalonia looked with an evil eye at the attempt which has failed.

A conspiracy to deliver up St. Sebastian to the Carlists was discovered by the delivery of a letter through mistake, to a Colonel of the line, instead of a Colonel of Urbans, who had engaged to perform the traitorous act. He is in confinement.

A proclamation of Gen. Palafax has also appeared, addressed from Madrid, to the inhabitants of Arragon, on his acceptance of the office of Captain-General of that kingdom.

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An ordinance was passed some time ago, by the authorities of St. Louis, prohibiting slaves from driving drays within the limits of the corporation. The Supreme Court has decided, that the Ordinance is unconstitutional and void.

Louisville Journal.

Col. James Hill, a decided Van Burenite, has been elected to the Senate of Alabama, from Bibb county, by a majority of seventy, over Gen. James Goodwin, the Whig candidate. The election was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. David R. Boyd.—*Louisville Ad.*

The Vicksburg Register of the 29th ult. says, "we have just been informed by a passenger on board a steam boat, that the Planter's Bank at Natchez has bought out the United States Branch Bank at that place—that is, all the debts and credits of the latter are transferred to the former.—*Ib.*

From the Louisville Price-Current.

NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

The Ohio has continued to recede slowly since our last publication until Thursday; since that time it has rose about 4 inches—the depth of water on the Falls is 3 feet 3 inches.

Business during the week has been fair, but in consequence of two or three days rain it has not been so brisk as last week; but we may anticipate a constant improvement in business as the season advances. The large class of steam-boats are now making their first trip this season, and on their return we may expect considerable animation and bustle.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bogging and Rope.—The former, of a good quality, has been sold during the past week at 21 cents; and the latter at 12 cents. Arrived this week, 1451 pieces Bagging, 893 coils Rope. Shipped and sold, 1013 pieces Bagging, and 2998 coils Rope.

Bacon.—We continue to give this article a place in our remarks from habit, merely; as there is none in market, except the last mentioned bill was presented, it was rejected with indignity by all the Master Tailors of the city, with the exception of a firm called north & mott, who signed the bill, and declared it a moderate one. The undersigned held a meeting last evening, to which the above firm of north & mott, were invited to attend, which they refused to do. At this meeting, the undersigned agreed and pledged themselves each to the other, that rather than submit in gross and palpable an imposition, they would close their back shops entirely; and we call upon the public to co-operate with us in resisting such an unwariable combination.—We will accommodate those who want work done, in the best manner we possibly can, under the circumstances.

Coffee.—The business doing in Coffee is at quotations, and the demand much the same, limited. Arrived this week 60 bags—Shipped, 100 do.

Cotton.—The operations during the week are limited, but we notice some sales made to city and country dealers, within the range of our quotations. Arrived this week, 254 bales.

Flour.—In this article the market is rather inactive, we notice a few sales of small lots at \$0.50 a bushel.

Feathers.—is still advancing, 35 cents is readily given.

Hides.—Our quotations are the rates at which the principal part of the business is doing. The market has an ample supply. Arrived this week, 551

Mackerel.—The receipts of Mackerel as yet, have been very scanty; sales of small lots are making at quotations. Arrived this week, 182 bds.

Molasses.—The demand is fair, and it is going off gradually at 33 a 40 cents per gallon. Shipped this week, 100 bbls.

Tra.—In this article the supply is ample and demand good. Sales are making at 85 a 90 cts. per lb. Arrived this week, 1855 lbs.

Sugar.—This article is growing scarce and purchasers buy sparingly on account of the advanced prices.

Whisky comes in slowly, and 39 a 40 cents is readily given from wagons, and 41 from stores.

Wheat.—This article comes in slowly, and we continue to quote as last week.

LEXINGTON FEMALE BENEVOLENCE SOCIETY.

1835. Money received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of the town

Interest on Medical Hall stock

Donation from a gentleman

Balance on hand from 1834,

Expended for the poor

Leaving in the Treasury

Managers for the ensuing year:

CITY ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held on Saturday, the 21st of November inst., for a Councilman in Ward No. 4, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. O. Harrisson, at the following places, and under the superintendence of the following Ward Inspectors, viz:

In Ward No. 1. At F. Krickle's Tavern—John Hull, T. C. Oscar, and Thos. Dolan, Inspectors.

In Ward No. 2. At John W. Trumbull's Grocery Store—Wm. Ashton, J. W. Trumbull, and John Lowry, Inspectors.

In Ward No. 3. At the Court House—Peter Higbee, John Henry and Thomas Nelson, Inspectors.

In Ward No. 4. At J. Brennan's Hotel—J. G. McKinney, John Brennan and David Megow, Inspectors.

The election will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,

DAN'L. BRADFORD, Clerk.

Nov. 6, 1835—44-1d

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Fork, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of new-sailing timber. The remainder is heavily covered with choice timber. The above farm offers great inducements as any of the same size in the country.

The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Brahan. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

B. P. DRAKE.

Nov. 8, 1835—44-1f

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Bal-timore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN MCKENZIE,

Mill street, Lexington.

Nov. 6, 1835—44-1f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the graduation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road; 10 of which extends from Lexington in the direction of Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Foxworth.

Plan of construction and form of proposals can be seen by the 8th, and the line will be shown on the 1st and 11th of December.

By order of the Board,

W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Eng'r.

Engineer's office, Lexington.

Nov. 4—44-15f.

The Intelligencer and Gazette will copy the above.

R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS

ARE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

Nov. 4, 1835—44-1f

The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above till 1st January, 1836.—*Observer*.

WHEAT! WHEAT!

CASH will be given for 5000 bushels of first rate WHEAT by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Nov. 4, 1835—44-1f

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Nov. 4—44-1f

FOR SALE,

A SMALL lot of TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED, by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Nov. 4—44-1f

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM

IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Covington, between Licking River and Bank Lick, is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, will pass within a few hundred yards of the land. Other improvements in roads near it, are in view.

There are 450 acres of land, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation, 80 or 70 acres are in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grass, grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The main dwelling is of brick, and cost upwards of three thousand dollars. There are a number of out houses. It may be divided into two farms, both of which will have abundance of the best timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, beech, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. One is two large and excellent apple orchards of choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wagons, ploughs, and other farrowing utensils, and a large portion of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, are also for sale. Few farms are superior to it in regard to health, advantages and fertility. Possession can be had in a short time.

12 Building Lots, in the western part of the city, each 25 by 100 feet, reaching to a 20 foot alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are for sale.

ALSO:

39 or 40 large lots in Piqua, a very flourishing town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of the Canal. Five or six of the lots are intersected by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses. Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in that section of country, and are situated in the town itself. They are very valuable, and deserve the attention of those who wish to invest capital in either the milling or manufacturing business.

For particularists, apply at the corner of Fifth and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.

JOHN W. PICKET.

October 14, 1835—44-1f

The Lexington Gazette will publish the above 4 times weekly, and send their accounts to this office for collection.—*Cin. Rep.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by ILES and WRIGHT, and all persons having accounts with the late firm are requested to call and settle the same with them.

GABRIEL J. MORTON,

THOMAS J. ILES,

SAMUEL M. WRIGHT

Lex. Oct 15, 1835—43-1f

ILES & WRIGHT,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand

A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

which they will dispose of for cash or country produce. They invite purchasers to call and examine their stock of Goods, which is not inferior to any other in the city.

Lexington, Oct 27, 1835—43-1f

The Observer and Reporter, and Kentucky Gazette will insert the above 6 times.—*Intell.*

NEW GOODS.

—The subscriber are receiving at their stand on Main-st., two doors from the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimires, Cambric, and French and English Moneys; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. For Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Quicquairre, French & English China sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (in superior article.)

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-1f

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALLED WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANTISE, which is extensive and well assort'd, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicited a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

JAMES & BROTHER.

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNERS, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splend. Soft Cut Glass Girondes, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened in

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28-1f

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

—Stole from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$129 in half eagles.

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank.

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumblers, bottom wavy, containing

\$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate for the amount of stock in the Mayville Turnpike Company, issued to the Fayette County Court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to Keen; among which, are the following collected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$5.

A receipt from John Nuton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court against A. Legrand, dated soon years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1835—41-1f

NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER SALES FOR 1835—'36.

—The subscriber offers for sale, his stock of

merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & CO.

takes great pleasure in recommending to his

customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square.

He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business.

It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—41-1f

R. PINDELL & J. F. PIERSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

HAVING united themselves in the practice

of their profession, promise punctual attention in all business, confined to them in this and the adjoining counties.

Office on Short street, East of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by

Chas. Humphreys, esq. Oct 21, 1835—42-2a

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